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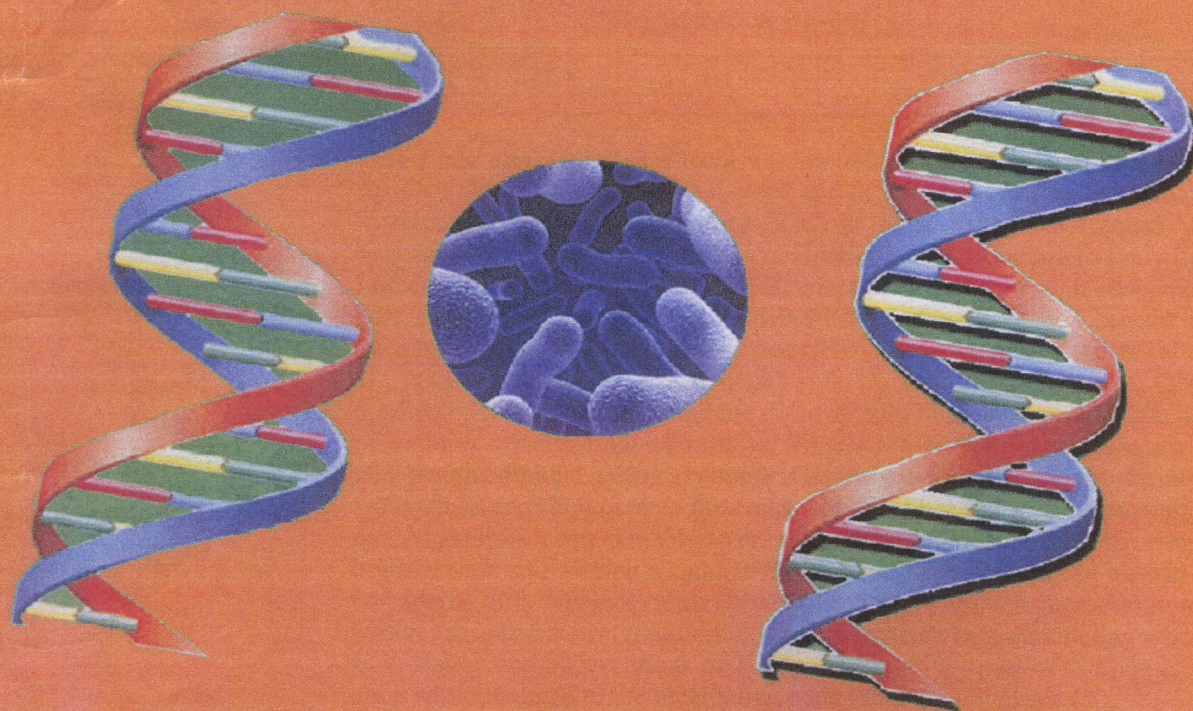
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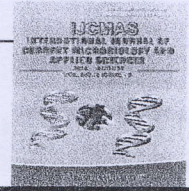
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## Original Research Article

### Study of Remote Indigenous Community (RIC) Local wisdom of Taburta Tribe on Clean and Healthy Behaviors (CHB) Based on Household of Taria Village in District of Megambilis Central Membramo Regency of West Papua Province, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

### Keywords

RIC,  
Local  
wisdom,  
remote  
indigenous  
regions

This study aimed to assess local wisdom which can affect and change the Taburta people's understanding of tribal clean and healthy behavior of households residing in remote indigenous community (RIC) in Taria Village of Central Membramo Megambilis Regency. This study a qualitative with ethnographic study design. The informers of the research are the RIC of Taburta Tribe, head of indigenous People (IP), health workers (doctors), and the head of district health service of Central Membramo. The results indicated that CHB is a new term for them. Taburta chiefs are native speakers and have major roles in customs inheritance. Childbirth is considered sacred and holy and the refore should be treated by a female native tribe of Taburta. Men are not allowed to witness the birth process including husbands and health workers (male doctors). Customary rules encourage family to have many children. They believe the child will die if not fed with breast milk. A belief that megambilis river is a holy river makes the tribal people consume water without boiling. Men and women should not be in the same toilet because women blood are considered dirty and can cause OSAH (death due to breath shortness) in men. They believe there is *basewei* (landlords) who can provide helps, including when they are sick. Policy and interventions of RIC program at the level of household should be done with reference to the local indigenous tribal communities.

## Introduction

Results of Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2013, of the 10 indicators

of clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) order predetermined household there are



Velina is exclusive breastfeeding hampered in their knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding, especially colostrum problem that has been the custom of their ancestors to be discarded. Taburta tribal women believe that breast milk is known as Mama's Milk is very beneficial for babies, it's just that they do not understand the importance of giving only breast milk for 6 months.

- a. Childbirth is a sacral and holy process that must be handled by the native tribes Taburta women. Men are not allowed to witness the birth process, including husbands and health workers (male doctor). Indigenous beliefs encourages each family has many children to continue the generation of the tribe.
- b. Breastfeeding is considered as an important thing appropriate customary terms draigrai towobati Dei dei treifariati Children will die if not given "Mama's Milk". Exclusive breastfeeding hampered the customary belief that complementary feeding should be given at age 4-5 months.
- c. Tribal community is very enthusiastic when it comes to their children's health include weighing weighing just is not routinely performed because it is hampered in the availability of health workers (there is only one doctor).
- d. The referral system is difficult because it is not constrained to the existing communitaion tool and transport that depend on an uncertain aircraft schedule.
- e. Smoking is a habit that has been carried out by tribal communities since ancient times because taburta represents image as a hard worker. While the GIDI Christians were forbidden to be consumed cigarettes.

f. Physical activity is done with gardening and hunting. Women have a greater role in the household including participating in looking for food in the forest. The staple food is sago and petatas. Fish, eggs and other protein sources are rarely consumed.

- g. Have believe that water comes from megambilis river is holy water (wounds can heal if immersed in the river) so that the water can be consumed without cooking.
- h. The existing believe that men and women should not be defecating at the same place because women blood are considered dirty and can cause OSAH (death due to shortness of breath) on men.

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